HIV/AIDS Profile: Swaziland

Demographic Indicators

	with AIDS	without AIDS		with AIDS	without AIDS
Population (1000s)	1,083	1,135	Growth Rate (%)	2.0 %	3.1 %
Crude Birth Rate	41	42	Crude Death Rate	20	10
Infant Mortality Rate			Life Expectancy		
Both Sexes	109	86	Both Sexes	40	58
Male	120	97	Male	40	53
Female	98	75	Female	41	62

Percent Urban	22		Total Fertility Rate	5.9	

Note: Above indicators are for 2000.

Estimated % of adults living with HIV/AIDS, end 1999 25.3 % Cumulative AIDS rate (per 1,000) as of 3/31/98 2.85 Cumulative AIDS cases as of 3/31/98 2939

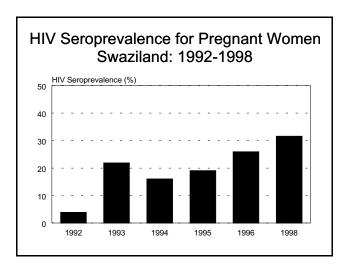
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, UNAIDS, Population Reference Bureau, World Health Organization.

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

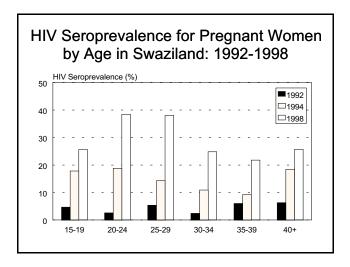
Swaziland has seen an extraordinary rise in HIV prevalence during the 1990s among pregnant women and STD patients. By 1998, one-third of pregnant women were HIV positive with one-quarter of those aged 15-19 HIV positive.

• In 1992, the first HIV sentinel surveillance study was conducted in all four administrative regions of Swaziland. Nationally, 4 percent of pregnant women tested were HIV positive in 1992. This rose to 32 percent in 1998.

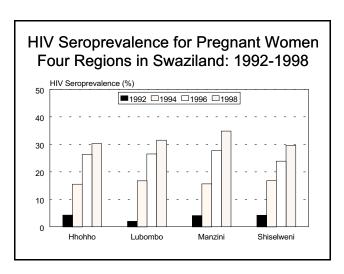


Swaziland

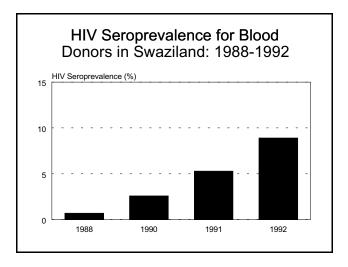
• According to sentinel surveillance data, HIV infection levels among pregnant women increased in every age group in Swaziland between 1992 and 1998. Among 15-19 year olds, prevalence rose from 5 percent in 1992 to 26 percent in 1998, a five-fold increase. Among 20-24 year olds, prevalence increased even more dramatically, going from 3 percent in 1992 to 38 percent in 1998.



• Likewise, in the four administrative regions of the country, Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini, and Shiselweni, prevalence among pregnant women tested rose during 1992-1998. By 1998, prevalence ranged between 30 to 34 percent. This is a seven-fold increase since 1992, when prevalence averaged 4 percent in each region but one, Lubombo, where 2 percent of pregnant women were infected.

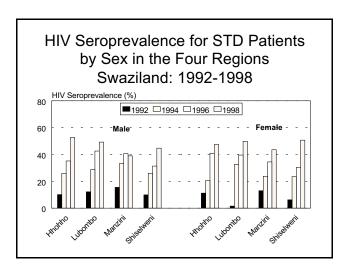


• Among blood donors tested in Swaziland, 1 percent were infected in 1988. In 1992, this level had risen to 9 percent. This latter rate is very high among this type of population.

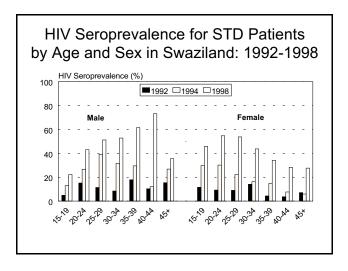


Swaziland

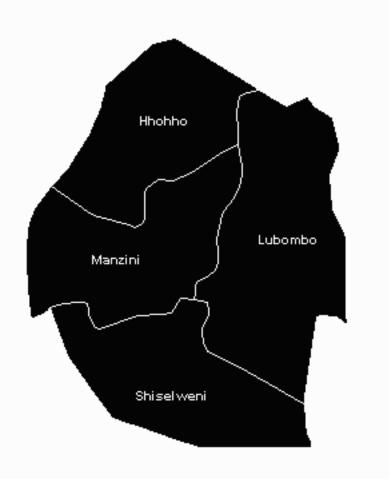
• STD patients are included in Swaziland's sentinel surveillance system. Prevalence in the four regions increased over time for both sexes. The largest increase among males occurred in Hhohho region, a 43 percentage point increase; in 1998, 53 percent of male STD patients were infected there. Among females, the largest increases occurred in Lubombo and Shiselweni regions. In 1998, about 50 percent were infected.



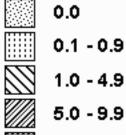
• In 1998, HIV prevalence among female STD patients was higher than among males for those 15-19 and in their 20s. Overall, prevalence rose throughout the 1990s in all age groups and in both sexes in Swaziland.

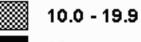


Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women Swaziland: 1998



<u>Percent Seropositive</u>







No data

Sources for Swaziland

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